WASHINGTON

Exciting and Prolonged Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Sumner Removed from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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Vigorous but Unavailing Efforts of His Friends to Save Him.

Probable Effect of the Movement on the Republican Party.

Defeat of the Bill Repealing the Duties on Salt and Coal.

Debate in the Senate on the Removal of Mr. Summer from the Committee on Foreign

The great sensation in the Senate to-day was the mebate upon the proposition to remodel the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations so as to remove Senator mner from the position he has held so long as chairman of that Committee, remove him from the ommittee altogether, and substitute Senator Cameron as chairman in his stead. The debate lasted six secutive hours. The Senate has not witnessed a similar scene for many years. The friends of Senator aner, though they were in the minority, made a magnificent fight in his defence; and while they were at last overpowered by numbers it is conceded that they achieved a moral victory, on the ground of justice, which the masses of the republican party throughout the country will see and sanction in the The sum and substance of the whole matter was the point whether the wisnes of the President should overrule all other considerations. The sequel showed that the Senate sustained the President; but the best friends of the republican party assert that this victory for the administration is the worst defeat that the party has yet sustained.

The scene in the Senate champer to-day is likened to a grand saturnalia of the republicans prior to their complete demoralization and defeat in 1872. The democrats, of course, are jubilant over the prospects which the events of to-day present. It is said that the sentiment of the country will be on the side Sumner and with those who, on the principles of independence, of right and of the best interests of the country, stood strongly in his defence. It is almost universally conceded that the reason assigned for suggesting the change in the chairmanship of the ttee were not sufficient. Some Senators, who voted with the majority on the principle of sticking to party organization, publicly acknowledged this the result has been to make Sumner a martyr to Executive dictation, with, as it is claimed, the established usuge of the Senate and the sympa-

In the absence of Vice President Colfax Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, was chosen President pro. tem. of the Senate. After the reading of the journal a motion of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, was lost by a tie vote-28 to 28. Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, then introduced, for the sanction of the Senate, the list of its standing committees, previously prepared in caumangurated the great debate which followed. The second committee on the list as read was the Comaittee of Foreign Relations. A thrill went through the Senate Chamber when the name of Camero was read as chairman of that committee in place of Summer. When the reading of the list was finished Senator Schurz moved that the further consideraion of the subject be postponed until to-morrow.

Sumner's name appearing as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Massachusetts Senator rose and requested that his name night be eliminated from that committee. This gave rise to some conversational remarks concernand not think he claimed too much, after twenty years' service in the Senate, when he thought he not impose upon him a new class of duties when he expressly said they were unwelcome to him. Sumner's suggestion, assuming the form of an amendment, was adopted by the Senate, and he was accordingly excused from servorder was Schurz's motion to postpone further conuderation of the committees until to-morrow. It was lost by a vote of 21 to 20, and the attention of the Senate was directed to the original motion of Mr. Howe-namely, the adoption of the standing

Senstor Schurz, whose seat is just in front of 's, was up in an instant. The galleries were rowded, all eyes were turned upon the Mis ator. It was expected that he would make a defence of his friend and associate from Massaits, and the expectation was not disappointed It was not on the ground of personal friendship hat he arose to protest against the contemplated change, but on the principle of justice. He believed he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Senate and of the country when he asserted that the duties devolving on the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate had been discharged by Mr. Sumner with great credit to himself and with great satisfaction to the country. Summer was looked upon as the man above all others who, by his education, his training and his social relations, was most eminently fitted to fill the position he had so long and so ably occupied. It could not be on account of his disqualifications that his displacemen was suggested. There must be some other reasons:

country, that those reasons should be stated.

There was some sensation in the Senate Chamber when Schurz sat down, and Howe, of Wisconsin, arose to give the reasons. Howe admitted that there was no question about Sumner's ability and atness; but, he said, it was known to those who proposed the change that the personal relations existing etween the Senator from Massachusetts and the President of the United States and the head of the State Department were such as precluded all social ntercourse between them. In short, he said the imputation was that Sumner had refused to hold any personal intercourse with the Secretary of State, and that for some time past he had had no personal intercourse with the President. At Howe's allusion to the Secretary of State Sumner shook his head

and said, "Just the contrary." Senator Wilson, who was the next to get the floor. stood up firmly in defence of his colleague from Massachusetts. He contended that Sumner should pot be thus disgraced on account of his social relations with the President or any member of the Cabinet. So long as they could hold the necessary official relations with each other that was sufficient. Wilson remonstrated, entreated and protested against the recommendation of the caucus, and his opposition was mainly on the ground that he be-lieved the great interests of the country would not be promoted by taking the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations from the position he had held with signal ability and substituting a gentleman who, however worthy, no man in the enate or out of it presumed had any special fitness for the place. Wilson also opposed the change on the ground of the damage it would do the republican party. There were hundreds of thousands of sue most thoughtful, pure, trusted, brave and noble men of the republican party whose hearts had been wrang by the intelligence that the proposed indignity was intended to be accomplished. There were hundred of thousands of men in the country who would see neither justice nor wisdom in the act, and the republican party was not in a

those who persisted in making it would have to

assume the responsibility that would inevitably

result. For nimself he washed his hands of it in every aspect. He appealed for postponement.
Senator Morrill, of Vermont, contended for imme-

diate action. Senator Schurz again obtained the floor and proceeded to reply to the argument of Howe concerning the social relations of the President and the Secretary of State with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee as the reason for Sumner's displacement. He pointed out that the three distinctive branches of the government-the executive, the judicial and the legislative-were separate and independent, and held that the Senate should be free from Executive interference. He denied that Summer had ever refused to hold relations of any kind with the President or the Secretary of State, and, on the contrary, showed how Sumner had been insuited. He characterized the question of social relations as but a flimsy pretext, referring for illustrations to the administration of Andrew Johnson, with whom Sumner was not on speaking terms, and charged that the question of the annexation of St. Domingo was at the bottom of this whole business, Schurz related the substance of an interview he himself had had with the President, in which he endeavored to dissuade the President, in the interests of the party and the country, from pursuing the St. Domingo scheme any further, when it was evident that it would be finally defeated. He said there were rumors abroad-and there was good ground to believe them-that in the change which was now proposed the Executive had taken a controlling part, which was rather stronger than in the pure days of the republic. He protested against such Executive interference, and contended for the independence of Senators and the dignity of the Senate. He would not speak of the consequences, but he said, in conclusion, that it was time for the republican party to consider whether they were quite

ready yet to sacrifice their cause to the whims of one individual. Taking this last remark as his text, Sengtor Edmunds, of Vermont, who replied to Schurz, endeavored to turn the tables upon him by making it apply, not to the President, as Schurz-intended, but to the Senator from Massachusetts. Edmunds contended that the change was made because it was necessary to the transaction of the public business, and protested against insinuations of Executive

Corbett, of Oregon, defended the course of the caucus, and Scott, of Pennsylvania, took Schurz to task for his remark that there were rumors affoat and there was good ground to believe them, that in the change which was now proposed the Executive had taken a controlling part, which was rather stronger than in the better days of the republic, as was entirely compatible with the office and the dignity of the Senate, and Scott argued that any charge that the Senate was influenced by Executive dictation should be repelled Schurz, who is so ready in debate, responded effec-

tively to Scott, denouncing the course of the Execuclosing, an interesting spectacle to see the Massa-chusetts Senator, in that seat in which he had been assaulted by a Southern ruman, giving his blood for the liberation of the slaves, now going to be struck down by the men of his own party. Applause burst

Howe made a long speech in support of the action of the caucus, and he was followed by Stewart, of Nevada, in a similar strain. Wilson made another powerful appeal against the measure, upon the ground that the proposed action of the Senate in this matter would be fatal to the interests of the republican party and the country. He asserted that ninety-nine out of every hundred men who voted for General Grant in 1868 would condemn the act, in support of the recommendation of the caucus. He was followed by Logan, who made some strong points on Sumner's side. General Sherman, he said, had refused to recognize Secretary Stanton, but General Sherman had not been removed from the head of the army. After pronouncing an eloquent eulogy upon Sumner Logan referred to Sumner's speech on the Alabams claims, which expressed the universal sentiment of the people of this country, and said that now, at the very time when the Joint High Commission was here to discuss those claims, the Senate of the United States was about to depose him from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it would be considered by the British Commissioners as evidence that the country did not intend to stand by him in the position he had taken on the question of the Ala.

the prominent members poured into the Senate mainder of the debate. Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, created some amusement both by his eccentric style and his revelations of what had occurred in caucus. He asserted that Howe had admitted there that as a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations was opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo, Sumner should be removed from the chairmanship of that committee so as to bring the committee more in harmony with the majority of the Senate. Trum-bull, of Illinois, made a brief, logical and stirring speech in support of Sumner, and the crowded au-dience in the galleries, regardless of the rules, gave loud expression to their feelings in applause when he said that he had stood by Sumner when he was stricken down in his seat by the powers of slavery and he would stand by him now, when the blow came, not from those who would perpetuate slavery and make a slave of every man that favored freedom, but from those who had been brought into power as much through the instrumentality of the Senator from Massachusetts as any other individual in the land.

The House of Representatives having adjourned.

Senator Sherman in advance explained his vote, and said that while he did not think the reasons as signed for the change as valid, and while he considered the change impolitic and unnecessary, he would vote for his removal on the principle of sup porting the course determined on by the majority of the members of the caucus of his party.

Senator Craig made a similar explanation. Menten made a short but strong appeal to the republicans to stand by the recommendation of the caucus, upon the principle of the absolute necessity of party discipline. Wilson briefly replied to Morton, contending that, while he was a party man and believed in the sublime mission of the republican party, there was something greater and higher than mere party discipline, and that was the divine principle of right. He pointed out the fact that the majority of the caucus was really a minority of the Senate. He repeated, that nine-tenths of the people who voted to place the present administration in power would disapdrove the course now determined to be pursued. Finally, after one of the most extraordinary de-

bates that has ever taken place in the Senate, the resolution, by which Sumner was removed from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, was adopted by a vote of 33 to 9.

The preceding vote on the motion of Senator Wilson, to postpone action on the Caucus Committee's report, showed that the republicans, friends and opponents of Sumuer, intended to stand by the action of the caucus. The speech of Morton, on the Importance of abiding by the decision of the caucus, had its effect. Wilson, Schurz and other friends of Sumner, took their hats and left the Senate Chamber. They saw that it was all over, and that their friend would be deposed.

A few minutes more and the report of the committee was adopted. The scene was ended, and the victors went away as if they had been defeated. The feeling on the floor of the Senate was largely in favor of Sumner. Men who voted to sustain the committee's report would have voted the next minute to reinstate Sumner had it been possible to have done so. The deposition of Summer is not regarded in the light of a vital injury to the republican party, as a party, so much as an injury to the President with the party, because, from the revelations made in this debate, he is regarded

as a prime mover in the whole affair. Republican Senators Cancusing Over Southern Affairs.

A republican Senatorial caucus is called for to-morrow at noon. The Sumner matter being out of the way the only question to be considered is condition before the country that it could afford to that of adjournment and the propriety of passing a perform it. He believed it was a mistake, and Ku Klux bill. Senator Morton will press his motion for the appointment of a select committee of five

property at the South. A majority of the republican Senators, in view of the facts set forth in the report of the special committee on Southern out rages submitted to the Senate to-day, are in lavor of remaining here long enough to have a full discusassumed, therefore, that the republican Senatorial caucus which meets to-morrow will not favor an immediate adjournment. The Free Coal Bill Defeated-Sharp Tactics

of the Pretectionists. The tariff men in the house have succeeded in oading the bill to repeal the duties on salt and coal so with amenpments that it is likely to fail. They have put on tea, coffee and tobacco, and Kelley teday offered as an amendment the Schenck tariff bill of a year ago. The House was so wearied with the reading of this that they adjourned to-day in a fit of disgust. Mr. Hale, of Maine, who undertook to manage the free salt and coal bill, is a young man and an inexperienced member. He expected the bill to go through with a rush, but he has blundered so much that it now seems as if there was no hope for it. Hale is no match for such a veteran as Kelley, who not only understands all about the tariff but is thoroughly posted in parliamentary tactics. If Hale had left the management of the bill to Fer-nando Wood it might have passed by this time.

Official Letter from the German Emperor to President Grant.
Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, isited the President this morning, and addressed

Min as follows:—

Mr. President—I feel most happy to be the bearer of a letter from my most gracious sovereign to your Excellency, conveying the notification that at the unanimous request of the Sovereigns of the German States and of the free cities of Germany to assume the ancient title of Emperor, after the German empire had been re-established by the union of the German States under one constitution, my august Sovereign has considered it as a duty to the common Fatheriand to accept thankfully this dignity conferred by the confidence of his German confederates upon his Majesty and his successors upon the throne of Prussla. In having the honor to present his Majesty's letter to your Excellency, it needs no new assurance from me that the Emperor and United Germany desire to maintain as heretofore their friendly relations with the government and people of the United States, for whose happiness and welfare they have always entertained the most sincere wishes.

To this address the President replied: him as follows:-

whose happiness and welfare they have always entertained the most sincere wishes.

To this address the President replied:—
Baron Gerout—The notification which you have copyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union, which severally ocar a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrinces and efforts to ward maintaining the integrity of their common country for general purposes in peace and war that they cannot fail to sympathize in similar proceedings for a like object elsewhere. The new title which has been accepted by your Sovereign may be regarded as the symbol and the indiffuent on its part by Germany of that high purpose. The disposition which you express on behalf of the Emperor of United Germany to maintain unimpaired and friendly relations with the government and people of the United States is hearthy reciprocated.

The New Loan Bonds—Expecting the Work The New Loan Bonds-Expediting the Work on the Five Per Cents.

Extensive preparations are being made by Superintendent McCartee, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to expedite the work of printing the new onds, models of which have already been submitted to Secretary Boutwell. As the five per cents were the first offered work on them has already progressed favorably. The backs have all been printed and the printers now nave in hand the face plates of the one hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollar bonds. The five per cent ten year bonds will be in size seventeen and one-nalf inches by fourteen inches, with forty coupons. The central engraving is a large design of the Capitol—that on the bonds now issued is the Treasury Building—and the vignettes are as follows:—On the fifty dollar bond, Governor Wright, of New York; one hundred dollar bond, Edwin M. Stanton; five hundred dollar bond, Thomas H. Benton; one thousand dollar bond, Pre-sident Harrison; five thousand dollar bond, Anson ernor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts. The four and a half per cent bonds will be in size twenty-two sixty coupons. The vignettes are as follows:-On the fifty dollar bond. Wolcott, one of the first Secretaries of the Treasury; one hundred dollar bond, Thomas Jefferson; five hundred dollar bond, DeWitt Clinton; one thousand dollar bond, James five thousand dollar bond, Quincy Adams, and ten thousand dollar bond, General George H. Thomas. The four per cent bond, having thirty years to run, will be in size thirty-nine inches by fourteen inches, with one hundred and twenty coupons. The vignettes selected are Washington, John Adams, Jackson, Taylor, Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton, but they have not as yet been designated on the bonds. The fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollar bonds only will have coupons. Secretary Boutwell is still santhe subscriptions will be very large in the country for the five per cents.

Health of Chief Justice Chase. Chief Justice Chase attended the Nillson concert to-night, and remained throughout the entertainment. His health is improving, and he is constantly receiving the congratulations of his friends on hi improved condition.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871. WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

In the absence of the Vice President, on motion of Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., Mr. Anthony was unanimously chosen President protein. of the Senate, and the Secretary was ordered to communicate the fact to the President of the United States and the House of Representatives.

ATANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hows (rep.) of Wis., asked unanimous consent, which was granted, to suspend the thirty-fifth rule, so that he might present a list of the standing committees of the Senate.

The names were read, when Mr. SUMMEN, (rep.) of Mass., asked his name to be struck from the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

This request was opposed by Mr. Sherman, but the Senate, on a vote, complied with it.

Mr. Scilluzz, (rep.) of Mo., moved that further action on the question of agreeing to the report of the committee be postponed.

on a vote, compiled with it.

Mr. Schurz, (rep.) of Mosm. seconded the motion in the postponed.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass. seconded the motion, in the hope that corrections may be made before definite action.

Mr. Schurz then made a speech. He wanted further opportunity to procure modification. The country knew by this time that there are difficulties in the republican party which he wanted to reconcile and to caim the excitement growing out of the displacement of Mr. Summer. He gave at some length his reason for the motion.

Mr. WILSON said the great interest of the country would not be promoted by removing Mr. Summer. He protested against striking or seeming to strike a blow at his friend of twenty years' standing, and who has discharred the duties as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations with great ability. However efficient Mr. Cameron may be in other respects, Mr. Wilson presumed that he (Mr. Cameron) had no special fitness for the place. Hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful republicans have had their hearts wrung by the displacement of Mr. Summer.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vr., was in favor of acting on the report of the committee now, as all means of changing the Committee on Foreign Relations had been exhausted.

Mr. SCHERE was sorry to hear Mr. Morrill say that. It was not true that Mr. Summer had refused to entertain social relations with the Executive Department. So far from refusing intercourse with the Secretary of State Mr. Summer had declared he was not only disposed to consult with the Secretary, but would regard him as an old friend. If the President should say that a Senator was not in accord with him on some particular measure, and, therefore, the Senator should not be on a certain committee, was that a reason why Senators should go en their knees to him? Mr. Schurz related a conversation he had with the President, in which he volunteered the advice that as St. Domingo could not pass, to drop it, and those who have opposed that measure would rally round him with carnestness. The

republican party sacrifice themselves to the whims of one man?

Mr. FDNUNDS (rep.) of Vt., replied that he should be glad to have the last question answered. The only fault is that the majority by law and expediency should have their own way. If the minority should have their way, then all would be right for the Senator from Missouri. The majority of the Senate ser not disgracing any Senator by removing him from a committee. No one has a right to perpetual service on a committee. No one has a right to perpetual service on a committee. The rules provide that there should be a recast of the committees, it was if for the majority to select sgents who hest suited them for the transaction of the public buaness, including considential relactions with the? Executive. It was a small matter to make so much notse about. He was reminded of the sursery story, when the alarm was given that the sky was about to fall when only a rose bad fallen from a bush, the reputilizated the immunition that the President has interfered to infinence the Senate in the compenition of committees.

mittees.

Mr. Connert, (rep.) of Oregon, said he would not have
advised the displacement of Mr. Summer, but as the majority
had decided otherwise he thought it their duty to sustain the
committee. No good could arise by discussing this quescommittee. Ac good count arise by discussing his question,
Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., replied to the remarks of Mr.
Mr. Schurz as to Mr. Cameron, who is absent.
Mr. Schurz disavowed having made reflections on the
character of Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Scott wanted to know what, then, Mr. Schurz meant
by the remark that there were rumors that in the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations the Executive
had brought a propelling power unworthy the better days of
the regulo ile.

Mr. Schusz asked watcher the Schatter had not remor.

Mr. Scott repide, not until the Schatter from Missouri had repeated it. Mr. Scott said be would not enter inte a full defence of his colleague (Mr. Cameron) but as the remark of Mr. Schurz applied to all who had a part in the change in the Committee on Foreign Relations, he denied and repudiated the charge or insimation that Senators had been influenced by Executive dictation. He was free to say that if the question were simply between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Cameron as to the chairmanhip of Foreign Relations, he would vote for Mr. Sumner; but the case was otherwise when Mr. Sumner was not on such terms with the President and Secretary of State as to warrant confidential communications. The agents of the Senate should be in accord with the Executive Department.

retary of State as to warrant connocumas can the term of the senate should be in accord with the Executive Department.

Mr. Schuzz explained that he did not charge corrupt means on the part of the President; but it was believed the President used his personal means to bring about the removal of Mr. Sumner. We may be the personal means to bring about the removal of Mr. Sumner. We have been considered to the personal matincia as men and crouch to the personal matincia as men and crouch now have been some caucus the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Paterson) was sought to be ousled because he was not in accord with the President on the St. Domingo question; but he was returned, and no attempt was made to remove him. Then why remove Mr. Sumner because he was also opposed to St. Domingo? The reason assigned for displacing Mr. Sumner, namely, on the ground that Mr. Sumner is not on good personal relations with the President and Secretary of State, was a mere films pretert. Some vears ago Mr. Sumner was stricken down in his seat here by a Southern ruffan, and now it was proposed to strike him down in the house of his friends. (Applause in the galleries, which the presiding officer repressed.)

Mr. Howz said they were told that there should be a post-

and now it was proposed to strike him down in the house of his frends. (Applianse in the galieries, which the presiding officer repressed.)

Mr. Howz said they were told that there should be a postponement of the pending question in order that harmony may come and that the people may be heard. He had heard of no despatches in condemnation of the action of the Senate having been received. Why was the harmony here disturbed? Let those by whose instrumentality the discord has been produced answer for themselyes. For himself, he acted upon his belief of what was right, irrespective of clamor. He thought expressions had been made here by Mr. Schurz which did not become the utierer nor please the hearers. The Senator from Massachusetts had refused to give the Secretary of State an answer to an odical question.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that the question asked must have been in the slightest whisper. (Laughter.)

Mr. Howk continued—In reply to Mr. Schurz, he would be glad if all would stand upon the full stature of republicans, uninfluenced by the will of any man. The Senator from Massachusetts had been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations for many years. He had been elected to that position every two years; but was that a freason why he should be continued in that position? The Senator was not arraigned for misconducting the affairs of the committee in the past, but he was displaced for the reason that the personal relations of the Senator and the Secretary of State were such that they could not communicate on confidential affairs. He (Mr. Howe, for this reason, if for no other, thought Mr. Sumner had mentioned this himself.

Mr. Stunner replied that he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Stunner replied that he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Stunner served.

in Ignor of raitiving the treaty for the purchase of Andrew Jonas was restored, made a specer in Ignored to the control of the

The motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow was then rejected, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Casserly, Cooper, Davis, of Kentucky; Bavis, of West Virginia: Kelly, Saulsbury, Schurz, Syrague, Sievenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers and Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (of Michigan), Flanagan, Freinghuysen, Hamiin, Harlan, Hichcock, Howe, Lewis, Morrill (of Vermont), Morton, Nye, Osbord, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West and Wright—32.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Bayard moved an amendment that the title of the Committee on Foreign Relations be changed to the Committee on Ferronal Relations. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bayard of Denwitz.

Semator has ever made. (Laughter.)

Mr. BAYARD then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. BAYARD then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. DAYIS, of Kentucky, stated that he should not vote for the adoption of the resolution, because the change in the Committee on Foreign Relations had been made on account of the St. Domingo matter; and, much as he differed with the Senator from Massachusetts on most points, the course of that Senator in this St. Domingo villamy had been most patriotic and entitled him to the thanks of the county.

Mr. THERMAN said he would vote against the resolution because the blow aimed at the Senator from Massachusetts was struck by executive dictatior.

Mr. EDMUNDS desired it to be understood that the statements which had been made of the cancus proceedings were not to be accepted. He would, not as had others, violate his

Mr. EDMUNDs desired it to be understood that the statements which had been made of the cancus proceedings were not to be accepted. He would, not as had others, violate his obligations by civalging what had been said.

Mr. DAVIR of Ky., remarked that the position of the Senator from Vermont reminded him of the saying, "Honor among thieves." (Laughter.)

The resolution adopting the committee's report as presented was then carried; ayes, 33; anys, 2. The following was the voie in detail:—

15.43—Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Caldwell, Uhandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Feuton, Ferda, Mich., Flanagam, Frelinghysen, Handin, Harrian, Hichook, Howe, Lewis, Norrill of Vt., Morton, Ky., Ostorn, Fomeroy, Lool, Ramsey, Robertson, Savyer, Satis, therman, Slewart, West and Wright.—33.

ALEEN Messrs. Blaff, Casserly, Cooper, Davis of Kenuck's Messrs. Blaff, Casserly, Cooper, Taylor, Truman Cameron, Carpenter, Coragin, Ferry of Conn., Gilbert, Hamilton, Hill, Kellogg, Logab, Fratt, Rice, Sadisbury, Schurz, Spencer, Sprage, Schutn, Summer, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson and Windom.—32.

After a short executive session the Senate, at seven o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, March 10, 1871. EILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS. Mr. STOUGHTON, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their

widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the franking privilege and to repeal the meeme tax. Referred.

of the Pennsylvania Legislature against further railroad land grants. Referred.

Mr. MOREY, (rep.) of La., introduced bills to prescribe an oath of office; for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louislans; for the removal of political disabilities, and for the re-each jishment of the Monroe Land District of Louislans. Re-

regulating the carriage of passengers by steamships. Referred.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass, introduced a Deficiency bill appropriating \$141,555, and proceeded to explain how it became necessary. The first item—to pay additional circks in the Fension Office—was necessitated by the bill of last accision granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The next item was for a deficiency of \$5,000 in the contingent fund of the House. The necessity of that arose from the fact that since the last appropriation of \$15,000 for the fund made about ten days ago, an additional sign of \$15,000 had been paid out under the resolutions of the House to contest, anking the gross sum of \$11,347 had from time to time during the last Congress to persons whom the House had decided had no right to a dollar of it. The item of \$6,000 for the Scheldt dues was the difference in the value of gold and paper money on the amount situation in the value of gold and paper money on the salary of an office created about two months ago and not provided for in the general Appropriation bill. Appropriation bill.

Mr. Tayreg, (rep.) of Nev., offered an amendment adding an item of \$15,000 for the post office building in Omaha, Nebraska. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

in a cash having been adoed to the capital, and had had the year paid twelve per cent on that five hundred thousand doliars, reserving a nuch larger sum from its earnings than it had divided. (rep.) of N. V., opposed the repeal of the dutes on sail. He said that he represented a district which was largely interested in the manufacture of sait, though he nimself had no personal interest in it. He had listened to the debate for the purpose of discovering if possible any good, valid reason for the attempt to strike down one of the industrial interests of the country by putting sait on the free list. If the cost of sait had been largely increased under the present rate of duty, there might be much force in the proposition; but the truth was that sait was to-day cheaper than it was in 1850, when the duty on sait was merely nominal, or just nothing at all. He therefore objected to the singling out of that interest and making it the subject of legislation. A good deal had been said about the Onondaga monopoly. The fact was that for the last two years that company had lost more; In 1852 it had lost more than \$12,000, and in 1870 more than \$224,000. If sait were pieced on the free list the Onondaga Sait Company, which gave employment to more than fifteen thousand men, whose interests were identified with a large portion of the country, would have to stop its business.

Mr. RANPALL offered an amendment to put tea and coffee on the free list. He hoped the tariif would be revised in a comprehensive manner, so as to reaste to all matters in it, or else that some general percentage of reduction should be agreed upon. He protested against the proposed manner of legislation, which picked out certain interests and legislated upon. He protested against the proposed manner of legislation, which picked out certain interests and legislated upon them to the lingury of particular sections, without creating any corresponding benefit to the whole country.

Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo., said he had steadily prosed in favor of a reduction

destroyed. Against that purpose he protested so far as coal was concerned.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohlo, moved to amend by putting lumber, timber and wood of all kinds on the free list.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, (dem.) of N. Y., argued in favor of the repeal of the duties on sait and coal. The tax which the people paid on such articles as tea and coffee all went into the Treasury; but when the government received a million and a half of dollars from the duties on sait and coal the monopollats and high protectionists put in their own pockets wenty or thirty millions.

Mr. LEACH, (rep.) of N. C., moved to amend the bill by reducing the internal tax on manufactured tobacco to twelve cents a pound. Negatived.

Mr. Myers, (rep.) of Pa., moved to make the internal tax on manufactured tobacco sixteen cents per pound. Agreed to—73 to 67.

on manufactured tobacco sixteen cents per pound. Agreed

—731 of 5.

Mr. RANDALL's amendment to repeal the duties on tea
and coffee was agreed to by 80 to 59. This setion on the part
of the committee was favored and supported by the oppoments of the oili for the purpose of loading it down with
amendments, and thus defeating it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to reduce the tax on
brandy distilled from apples and peaches to seventy-five
cents a gallon. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to put potatoes on the
free list. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to put bunting on the
free list. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to put bariey and mait on the free
list. Rejected—35 to 88.

Mr. KELLEY offered as an amendment the whole of the
present taxif law.

Mr. RELLEY offered as an amount of the reading of the amendment would have occupied several hours. After the clerk had been reading for some minutes a motion was made that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

Mr. BECE, (dem.) of Ky., introduced a bill for the remo. at of all legal and political disabilities.

After arguments in its favor by Messrs. Beck and Farnsworth, the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned till Manday.

## KU KLUX OUTRAGES

Report of the Senate Committee on Southern Affairs.

Secret Political Organizations in North Carolina-Obj ets of the Ku Klux.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871. Senator Scott to-day made a report from the select Committee to investigate the alleged outrages in the Southern States. After quoting the resolution under which they were appointed, and the documents referred to them, they say:-

From the tenor of the documents referred to the committee, and the language of the resolution under which it was appointed, it will be seen that the purpose of raising it was to ascertain by in-

the purpose of failing westigation.

First—Whether the crimes of the character alleged to have been committed by organized bands were of a political character.

Second—Whether persons and property are secure

leged to have been committed by organized bands were of a political character.

Second—Whether persons and property are scoure in the Southern States.

The language of the resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee embraces all the Southern States. North Carolina having been made the subject of a special communication from the President, the committee at once entered upon an investigation of the condition of afairs in that State.

In presecuting their inquiries they desired to have before them the representatives of all shades of political opinion, so that not only in the report of the committee, but especially in the testimony of the witnesses, the public would have the means of judging as to the true condition of timing existing in the State, the causes which have led to it, and who are responsible for its existence or continuance. Accordingly they sent for, and up to this time have examined, state and federal judges, proceeding officers, political editors, ministers of the Gospel, private citizens (beili white and colored), members of what is popularly known as the "Ku Klux Kian," magnistrates, constables, members of the bar, men who have been scourged and abused by bands of men in disguise; and, indeed air classes of persons from whom it was reasonable to expect such testimony could be elicited as would form the basis of a reliable judgment upon the subject of inquiry. In sending for such whitesses we had, of necessity, to be guided by the local knowledge of those better acquainted with the State than are the members of the committee, and as the inquiry in the very terms of the resolution necessariy involved political party feeling it was due to candor and justice that witnesses should be summoned who were designated by the minority of the committee has well as those suggested by the majority, and so far all such large been summoned and guite that witnesses should be summoned and justice that witnesses should be summoned and justice that witnesses should be summoned and justice that witnesses sho

far as time permitted, have been examined. Of the fifty-two witnesses examined it will be found that twenty-nne are members of the republican or radical party and twenty-one are members of the democratic or conservative party. One witness, a minister, did not state what were his party relations, and another states he had formed no party connection. In the twenty-one ranked as members of the democratic or conservative party are

SIX MEMBERS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, four of whom were summoned because of the belief from previous developments that they could and would reveal the existence and objects of the organization. The other two were summoned at the instance of the minority of the committee to show their ill treatment while prisoners in custody of the State militia, and upon their examination acknowledged that they were members of the order.

The first subject of inquiry, then is—Have the orimes and outrages of the character complained of been committed by organized political bands of disjoyal or evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina?

crimes and ourrages of the character complained of been committed by organized political bands of dissipoyal or evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina?

We first direct attention to the evidence showing the existence in that State of secretly organized bodies of a political character, and as the existence and operation of what is now termed the Ka Kiux Klan are excused—by those who do excuse themon the ground of prior existence of other secret political erganizations, we refer to all that have been mentioned as having any bearing upon the question since the close of the rebellion. The first in point of time is the order known as the "Heroes of America," or the "Red Strings." About the time the reconstruction acts proposed to confer political rights upon the colored citizens

The UNION LEAGUE

was introduced into North Carolina; the exact time is not given, but the weight of testimony would seem to fix it about the latter part of 1867. Witnesses were examined, who were members of that organization both in the Northern and Southern States, and many others have given their opinions about its purposes as understood by general reports. There is no doubt that it was a political organization in the interest of the republican party; that it members were admitted in secret meeting and that they were bound by an oath. It is equally clear that its purposes were publicly avowed—that it held public meetings and processions in which the members appeared and acknowledged their connection with it. The colored population generally became members of that organization; and, to show their estimate of it, the committee insert an extract from the testimony of Samuel Allen, a colored man, and a enther directed or countenanced by this League is manifest throughout all the testimony. Instead of cumbering this report with extracts we will only refer to pages 31, 41, 87, 99, 119, 132, 144, 147, 180, &c., on which will be found testimony retrying this statench. It is alleged, and some instances are quoted as sustaining the c

coupler to the dominant opinion of his race in the State.

With this preliminary reference to the "Heroes of America" and to the Union League, we now come to the establishment of what is termed the "Ku Klax Klan," the real name of which in its several stages has been "The White Brotherhood," "The Constitutional Union Guards" and "The Invisible Empire"—the name "Ku Klax Klan" having been suggested by its members to deceive the public and to enable them to deny connection with it when asked upon the witness stand whether they were members of that organization. This order was instituted in North Carolina some time in 1898, certainly before the Presidential campaign in that year, and according to some altegations as early as 1867. As an exposition of this organization, of the obligations imposed upon its members, the penalty for revealing its secrets, its modes of proceeding, its purposes, members, connections and extent, the committee insert here at length the testimony of one of its members, a man acknowledged by all who have spoken of him to have borne a good character as a lawyer and a citizen.

Then follows the testimony of Judge Battle, Judge

laws borne a good character as a lawyer and a citizen.

[Then fellows the testimony of Judge Battle, Judge Settle and District Solicitor Bynum.]

The committee continue:—having thus spoken of the secret political societies the other branch of the question is to be answered. What crimes and outrages have been committed by them? Nothing is alleged against the "heroes of America" or "Red String" orders, except

TREASON AGAINET THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
Although the intrusion of members of the "Grand Army of the Republic" into the "White Brotherhood" is guarded against, there is no evidence to show that the organization of the "Grand Army of the Republic" into the "White Brotherhood" is guarded against, there is no evidence to show that the organization, nor has any other complaint appeared against it than its alleged interference with the rights of the South or of the States, which may be inferred from the terms of the oath of the "White Brotherhood," a band of outlaws organizing for plunder and with no political purpose, consisting of a few mulattoes, in a settlement called "Scameton," is shown to have existed in Robeson county. That individual members of the league have violated the laws there is no doubt. That they were arrested, incutified, tried, convicted and punished by the regular administration of the law in the courts is testified to by men of all parties. Crimes are alleged to have been committed in pursuance of an organized movement among the colored beeple recently in Chatham county and also in Walker county, where barns and perhaps other buildings were burned. In those cases the offenders have been arrested and are held for trial. W. S. Bradshaw, a most unwilling witness, and a member of the Ku Kux order, upon cross-examination, testified that there was no reason to justify the organization of that body, as the civil law could always be excented in his county at any time for the offences carried against the Ku Klux; and we use that term to cover the three associations where the purposes and modes of are shown to have been the same and concealed

Any time for the offences charged against the Kux; and we use that term to cover the three associations where the purposes and modes of operation are showns to have been the same and concealed under this name, they are numerous.

The message of the President contains documents tending to show the existence of this organization in Stokes county as early as the fall of 1867, it being alleged that tobacco dealers and disfliers who evaded the revenue laws were the first to introduce it there, and that the WHIPPING OF NEGROSS and threats of violence to prominent men because of their political opinions soon after commenced. Up to the 27th october, 1870, twenty-one cases of whipping and shooting are reported as having occurred in Lincoln county. From the 1st December, 1868, to the 22d December, 1870, a list of thrity-eight cases is furnished as having occurred in Alamanae county, embracing two murders, one of muniation, many of whipping, threats of violence, &c. The same message also communicates the preliminary examination before Judge Thomas, of the Third Judicial district, at Newbern, in the cases of the Lenoir county prisoners, charged with conspiracy. The testimony taken on cross-examination shows the existence of the Ku Klux organization in Lenoir and freene counties in April, 1869; that the death of Sheriff Colgrove was voted in one of their meetings because he assisted to arrest one Hines, at member of that order; that he was mardered in pursuance of that order; that he was mardered in pursuance of that order; that he was mardered in pursuance of that order; that he was mardered in pursuance of that order; that he was mardered in pursuance of that order; that he was mardered in pursuance of the two many can doubt that the purpose of this organization by his fellow members.

The committee continues:—With this testimor and the terms of this oach before them, no reasonab man can doubt that the purpose of this organization by for the protection of person and properly can be viewed only as an additional evidence of

Union army cannot be admitted into it. In the light of this requirement it is not at all singular that the revelation should be made that the majority of its members had been

Soldiers in the reflect and the control of the members had been

The next assertion guarding against any other possible organization, similar to those maned, is that they, the "Heroes of America," the "Union League" and the "Grand Army of the Republic," have the aim and intention to destroy the rights of the South or of the States or of the people, or to elevate the negro to a political equality with the white man. Asserting this, the man initiated is sworn that he is opposed to all such principles. As if this were not enough the obligation is made express that no member of these organizations, any holding radical views or opinions, shall be allowed to be initiated. The fartier obligation—to "oppose all radicals and negroes infall of their political designs," some of the members of the Order stated that they did not remember. But whether it was a part of the obligation or not the effect of the preceding obligation leads to that result. It is not necessary to pursue the argument further nor to call from the evidence to show that an organization itself secret, which, by the terms of its oath, excludes all members of other secret societies whose objects were to protect and preserve the government of the United States is of a pointeal character. What is that political character? The restimony is uniform that none but members of the denocratic or conservative party in the State of North Carolina join it. This being the case the members and press of the political party which, according to the testimony of underlying the camps, it would be, to say the least of it, were under great tempration to palinate their offences or to withhold denunciations when crimes were charged against them. To show how this subject is viewed the testimony of several gentlemen of high standing in opposite political parties, in their own words, is given. In January, 192

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE